The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Passage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bill by a Unanimous Vote.

An Unlimited Increase of Capital Stock and Issue of Bonds Authorized.

The Centennial Appropriation Recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

Speaker Elliott's Personalities Rebuked by Members.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 5, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

It became whispered around yesterday evening, after the House adjourned at five o'clock until half-past seven, that the night session was to be held for the purpose of putting through certain legislation desired by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The consequence was there was a larger attendance of members than had been expected, and although the bill was presented, no attempt was made to press it to its passage, and it was sent to the Committee on Railroads. The bill was introduced by Messrs. Noyes, Democrat, of Centre, and is entitled "a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase in its capital stock, the issue of bonds, and the securing the same by mortgage." The bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall be lawful for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from time to time, to increase its capital stock *to such amounts as the stockholders may*, by resolution passed at any regular or special meeting *authorize*, and when so authorized *to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such manner and upon such terms* (but not at less than the par value thereof) *as the Board of Directors may deem for the best interests of the Company*; and the said Company may issue from time to time bonds of the said Company payable at such time as they may appoint, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, *with or without provision for the payment by the company of any or all taxes on the principal or interest thereof*, and to secure from time to time the said bonds by one or more mortgages of the whole or any portion of the railroad's estate, real and personal, and corporate rights and franchises *acquired and to be acquired by the said company; Provided however*, That no bond or bonds shall at any time be issued in excess of the amount of the capital stock of said company outstanding at the time of such issue, but any such mortgages may at the option of, and to the amount fixed by the said company, be made to secure with the same rights, lien, and privileges of bonds, which a subsequent increase of capital stock may enable the said company to issue, as well as those which may be issued at the date of the execution of said mortgage.

SEC. 2. That any mortgage or mortgages executed and delivered, as aforesaid by this act, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the city and county of Philadelphia, and shall thereupon without further record, be a lien on the property mortgaged wherever situated as fully and effectually as if it had been recorded in each of the several counties in which the mortgaged premises or any part thereof are or may be situated.

An afternoon session was held to-day for the purpose of considering this bill. Immediately on the meeting of the House Mr. Noyes moved to proceed to its consideration. It was read by the clerk, and the question came up on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Orvis asked for information as to the reading of the first section.

Mr. Noyes said the increase of the capital stock was left to a vote of the shareholders, who would hold their annual meeting next week.

Mr. Orvis inquired what effect, if any, the power to issue unlimited stock would have on the present stock, in affecting its market value.

Mr. Noyes could not see that it would have any effect in depreciating or appreciating the value of stock.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether the additional stock issued would be subject to taxation.

Mr. Noyes—Certainly; under the general laws repealing taxation.

Mr. Bailey asked if there was any limit to the amount of the capital stock proposed to be increased, and whether the bill did not give the railroad company, which he was willing to sustain in every proper way, unlimited powers. If so, he did not think the bill ought to be passed.

Mr. Noyes said it was not the intention of the bill to grant unlimited powers. It was for the stockholders to say how much additional stock was necessary to carry on improvements proposed by the company, such as laying additional tracks, etc.

Mr. Hancock inquired about the second section, as to the record of mortgages, to secure further issues of bonds, solely in Philadelphia.

Mr. Orvis thought that if was the only objectionable feature in the bill, it could be readily get over. The serious question with him was whether the bill did not grant the railroad company illimitable powers, which might be misused, when the railroad should pass from the hands of the able and patriotic gentlemen who now control it, into the power of other men not so pure or honest. This was the serious question involved in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Mahon showed that the manner of recording mortgages proposed by the bill, was in accordance with custom, and was strictly legal.

This ended the debate. The bill was passed and its title approved, without a dissenting vote. Many members talked privately against it, but none voted against it. It may be a wise and proper measure now, but who knows who will control the Pennsylvania Railroad ten or twenty years hence?

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. Cross, of Butler, to recommit the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, appropriating the million of dollars desired by the Philadelphians for their Centennial Exposition. The bill comes up for action to-morrow in the calendar of public bills; hence this movement by some of the opponents of the bill. It was urged that the question was not sufficiently guarded, and that the bill had been considered but a few moments, and then only by a minority of the committee. Further, it was alleged that a majority of the committee at which the bill was directed to be reported, was called for another purpose than its consideration. On the whole, there was a general appearance of sharp work in getting the bill out of the committee.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, argued against recommittal, because it would delay action. He said the question of the appropriation had not been decided by the House before the Committee could consider the reduction of taxation and other revenue measures. That was the reason, according to Mr. Mitchell, the bill was reported.

Mr. Lawson and Mr. Wolfe spoke in favor of the recommittal of the bill.

SPEAKER ELLIOTT CRACKS HIS WHIP, AND GETS WORSTED.

Speaker Elliott came down on the floor at this juncture, and launched into one of his characteristically violent harangues. He opposed the recommitment of the bill, and styled this method of carrying it as a covert, skulking, shirking, cowardly procedure. He wanted members to show their hands, openly and manfully, and hoped they would all have the courage to do so, and not sneak behind a motion to recommit.

These remarks of the Speaker, uttered in the most insolent and overbearing manner, created a visible stir in the House.

Mr. Mahon (between whom and the Speaker there is no great love existing) called the Speaker to order for the use of unparliamentary and insulting language.

The Speaker disclaimed any intention of applying the language to individuals. He used it generally, and not individually. On this explanation, the Speaker *pro tem.* ruled the Speaker in order, and he proceeded with his speech in a more moderate tone. There was an audible smile at the explanation made by Mr. Elliott and the decision of the Chair that his remarks were in order.

Messrs. Orvis, Lawshe, Latta, Wolfe, Cross and Mahon made brief speeches, in which they scored the Speaker with severity, to the evident satisfaction and enjoyment of a great majority of the members. Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, who shares with Mr. Mitchell the honors of the leadership of the Republican side, was particularly severe. He said the members who favored recommitment were the peers of the Speaker, and when he came down on the floor of the House and used such disrespectful language as he had been guilty of, he deserved the censure and reprobation of the House. The scene was an enjoyable one to those who have marked the course of the Speaker, and his disposition to swing his lash over everybody's shoulders.

The Philadelphians made a strong fight to prevent the recommitment of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee, but they lacked the votes. The reference was carried by 51 ayes to 36 nays, and many opposed to the appropriation voted against recommitment on the ground that the House was competent to dispose of the question. If the votes this morning can be taken as a test, the million appropriation scheme has not the ghost of a chance. At any rate it is clear it gains no converts by Speaker Elliott's peculiar method of canvassing its merits. Calling members "sneaks," "cowards," "shirkers," as an argumentative force is not up to a very high standard. Henry Clay was Speaker of the House at Washington for ten or fifteen years, and he never "stooped" even in this way; but then every man is not a Clay—or an Elliott—even.

MCKEESPORT BRIDGE.

The bill chartering a company for the construction of a bridge over the Youghiogheny at McKeesport was amended in the House by requiring the heighth of the bridge over high water to be fifty feet instead of forty-five. The Senate this morning concurred in the amendment, and the bill passed finally.

THE LUMBER BILL.

The bill referred to in yesterday's dispatch in regard to the measurement of lumber, on the Ohio river and its tributaries, was further discussed in the Senate to-day by Messrs. Graham and Anderson in opposition, and by Strang, McClay and others in support. Without final action, the bill was laid over.

PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILROAD.

The feature of the afternoon session of the House to-day was the discussion of the Passenger Railway bill, allowing the Union Passenger Company to lay its track from Front street to Ninth, on Market, now solely occupied by the Market Street Passenger Railway. There was a large majority for the bill, and it passed without difficulty, after a humorous speech from Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, who kept the House in a roar of laughter for half an hour. The Union road is a sort of a grid-iron enterprise, and runs its cars in almost every part of the city. The bill passed to-day gives it the additional right to run on Market street, from the river to Ninth street.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
SENATE.
HARRISBURG, February 5, 1873.

COMPOUND TRUST BANK.

In the Senate the Committee on Banks reported the Compound Trust bank bill with an amendment fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent.

SENATE BILLS READ.

By Mr. GRAHAM: to exempt the Little Sisters of the Poor from taxation.

A supplement to the act for the improvement of Penn avenue, giving property owners the right to choose the kind of pavement to be laid.

By Mr. RUTAN: a supplement to the penal laws.

By Mr. STRANG: a joint resolution to Congress in favor of the improvement of the Susquehanna river.

An act to tax Philadelphia railways

To aid the Centennial. Passed.

The act relating to the measurement of lumber was postponed.

The Youghiogheny bridge supplement passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor. There was a compromise between the coal men and the bridge company, making the height fifty feet and an additional port.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

No. 80. A further supplement to an act relating to the fees of certain officers in Allegheny county, approved April 6, 1871.

No. 93. An act to regulate the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in the Courts of Allegheny county.

No. 122. An act equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing the compensations of the several officers of Allegheny county and the clerks to the same.

No. 170. An act relating to Sheriff's sales of real estate in the county of Allegheny, providing for the appraisement of the same before sale, and giving the right to redeem.

BILLS OBJECTED OFF THE CALENDAR.

No. 148. An act to incorporate the Allegheny Land Company.

No. 149. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

No. 154. An act to incorporate the Franciscan German Hospital.

These bills went over because the courts have power.

Senate bill No. 16, to prohibit the deposit of the dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in certain rivers in Allegheny county.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place at the night session:

By Mr. RAMSEY: an act to allow the retail grocers in Allegheny county to attach wages for bills due.

To incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company.

By Mr. SAMPLE: an act to authorize the school directors of the First ward of Allegheny to borrow money.

An act relative to laying out streets in the borough of Millvale.

An act relative to the assessment of taxes in the borough of Millvale and to borrow money.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Savings Bank, changing its location and authorizing an increase in the number of directors.

An act to regulate and make uniform the practice in the surveyor General's office.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: an act to incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

By Mr. BALLANTINE: an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad Company.

Mr. BROCKWAY introduced a new bill making a new county out of portions of Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga, to be called Minequa, with the county seat at Minequa Springs, in Lycoming county

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113⅞.

A NEW telegraphic cable is to be laid between Florida and Cuba, the present one being defective in some way, often delaying the news two days. It will be finished during the Summer.

THE two daughters of the late Horace Greeley having withdrawn from the contest over their father's will, the instrument bearing date of 1871 has been admitted to probate. This will end the struggle.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered a change of base, and sent two hundred of the faithful into Arizona to prospect for a site for the new Mormon city. This is the home of the savage Apache tribe of Indians, and if Brigham's new departure shall succeed in quietly pacifying the braves in that direction, he will prove that something good can come out of Mormonism.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the illustrious editor of *Harper's Weekly*, the statesman, scholar and thinker, who enjoys the proud reputation of being one of the foremost men of the times, lectures to-night, at the Mercantile Library Hall, under the auspices of the Library Committee. The mere announcement will crowd the house with an audience composed of our best people.

GENERAL BANKS has again introduced a resolution in the House requesting the President to confer with one or more of the leading powers, with a view of co-operating for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the prevention of further bloodshed and cruelty in that island. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will come up for discussion at an early day.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has written a letter, giving utterance to his decided convictions against interference with the verdicts of courts and juries. The letter was in response to a strong application for the pardon of the murderer Gaffney, who is sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo. Not much encouragement is held out to prisoners under sentence of death, and the law of capital punishment will doubtless be rigorously enforced.

WE ARE glad to know that the bill authorizing the County Register to retain his commissions on the collateral inheritance tax, hitherto paid into the Treasury, has passed the House. It was intended by the framers of the present fee bill to grant this much additional pay to the Register, whose salary is not enough, but the matter was overlooked until now. The bill adds about five hundred dollars to the salary of the Register, making it proportionate with others thought to hold positions equally responsible.

THE *Press* claims that Philadelphia has paid taxes to the State in the last seven years amounting to $17,000,000, and that in 1872 the railroads entering there paid to the State $1,408,384.33. This is used as an argument in favor of the State donating several hundred thousand dollars ($1,700,000, to be exact) to that city in aid of its local enterprises. Isn't it just a little cool and brassy for the *Press* to take credit for the railroad tax? Most of those roads have two ends, and draw their wealth from all parts of the State and country, therefore we cannot just see why our lovely Quaker brethren credit their city with the amount of tax paid to the State by the railroads.

MUCH interesting information will be found this morning in our telegraphic columns. Our specials from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington give full details of all the news and occurrences in Congress, the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention. We are glad to find that our enterprise in these directions is appreciated, as is evidenced through our correspondence and largely increased subscription list. Our special telegraphic columns will compare favorably with those of any first class paper east or west, either or quantity or variety of important and interesting news.

AN effort is to be made at this session of the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the widening of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It will prove a gigantic work and a costly one. That the chief street of our chief city is too narrow, none who have seen its crowded throngs of men and women, horses and wagons, will deny, and if a bill can be properly drawn, and have no "snake" in it, and should be asked for by those who have the tax to pay, it ought to pass. It would be a grand improvement in the end, possibly finding a full recompense for the outlay in the increased value of property abutting. There is an obvious tendency in large cities to crowd all possible trade and travel on some one leading thoroughfare, such as Broadway in New York; and if Chestnut is to continue the main avenue of Philadelphia, it will have to be widened some time [illegible] lose its distinctive title of street of the city.

MR. SPEAKER ELLIOTT has more than once taken advantage of his presumed leadership in the House by virtue of his position, and attempted to lecture his colleagues because they showed their independence by voting as their consciences dictated. He has cracked his whip over their heads and arrogated to himself a guardianship over the majority of the House. We do not object to Representative Wm. Elliott taking the floor and speaking his mind freely and emphatically on any subject up for discussion, but when the Speaker attempts to bully-rag and brow-beats members for not voting as he thinks proper, it is high time for some one to take up the cudgel, and go after him. He has exhibited this disposition once too often, and we are amazed that the members sit still and permit him to assail their opinions and impugn their motives in a contemptibly personal way, without hurling back his epithets and personalities in his teeth. We shall keep a watch, hereafter, upon this lecturing individual, as we have a way of thinking that such men are not always actuated by the pure motives that are conspicuously paraded to public view.

IT IS gratifying to our national pride to find the highly favorable notice taken in Europe of the "new American loan." From all indications the amount will be taken promptly, thus proving the great esteem in which our bonds are held, and placing the United States credit high among the leading nations. Nothing better proves the wisdom and sagacity of our chosen rulers, and the degree of confidence entertained of our country. The following dispatches from London indicate the prevailing sentiment among European bankers. We quote:

"The new United States funded loan, which is to be placed on the market to-day, promises to be a great success. Large transactions have already taken place in anticipation of the opening of the books."

The morning papers quote the scrip at ¾ premium.

The *Daily News* says: "The introduction of the new American loan is an event of great interest, and marks the steady progress of the United States in European credit. The Americans are now reaping the reward of their financial temerity."

The *Standard* says: "The eminent position of the introducers of the loan will doubtless insure large subscriptions."

TAXES TO MEET EXPENSES.

In common with most, if not all our readers, we were not a little surprised to hear from the lips of the chairman of the Finance Committee of City Councils, a short time ago, a statement that no provision had been made in the appropriation and revenue ordinance for meeting the interest on a portion of the bonds of the city. The reason assigned for this neglect or refusal to provide for the payment of interest on the water bonds was, that the Water Commission were expected to provide for the same out of their own funds. The chairman of the Finance Committee surely did not intend to mislead the public in this matter; but how is the water commission to provide money to pay interest on the bonded debt of the city? They are, in the first place, not empowered to do so, and in the second place they have no proper fund wherefrom to draw the amount if they were so authorized. The Water Commission does not levy any tax—cannot do so—and has no source of revenue except through the issue of bonds, after authority to issue them has been given by Councils and the Legislature. If the burden of providing for the payment of interest on these issues is imposed on the Commission it will clearly be seen that the amount must be taken from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds themselves. How long this policy would enable the city to retain a healthy financial condition, we leave the worthy chairman of the Finance Committee to decide.

But we must not misrepresent the views of the Finance Committee, nor do we intend to do so. They affirm, we understand, that the Water Commission ought to go forward, complete the work of erecting a new and adequate system of water supply, pay all the expenses of the same, of whatever nature, out of the bonds to be issued, including interest on the bonds themselves, and at the end of their labors it will be found that the revenues from the water works will be sufficient to meet the interest on the whole outlay and supply a sinking fund to lift the bonds when due. This all looks well on paper; but what guarantees do the committee hold out that such a result will follow? None at all; all experience is against it. Putting off pay day is not a healthy policy; and it has been demonstrated over and over again. The demands on the future tax-payer will be found quite as much as he will want to meet, and we ought to make our *annual interest* payments at least, as the principal will be found quite large enough to bequeath to those who come after us.

It is clear to us that this annual piling up of amounts which ought to be paid out of each year's tax levy is a ruinous policy, and ought to be stopped at once. The Finance Committee know, or ought to learn, how much interest will be required each year on the bonds of the city, just as they know what the other expenses of the city will be, and they ought fearlessly to meet the matter by levying a sufficient tax to cover all annual expenses. If we are building water works, or other expensive improvements, and issuing bonds, therefor, the interest on those bonds becomes a legitimate annual expense, which ought not to be shirked or postponed, and cannot be and maintain a solvent condition. It must be met squarely, the same as all other outlays are provided for, and this is demanded by the people quite as much as by a sound financial policy.

It has been thought strange by some that the Finance Committee could see the matter otherwise. Are the affairs of the city in such a perilous condition that such questionable proceedings as dodging the payment of annual interest are necessary? This is a natural inquiry, and one which pertinently presents itself at this time. It calls for an answer from those who would postpone the annual interest payments to a time when it is hoped the revenues will be increased. If our finances are in a healthy condition; our ways and means equal to the demands on the municipal purse, why put off to some other day the payments required by the present? But one conclusion can be logically reached, and that is, in the opinion of the Finance Committee, *our expenses exceed our ability to raise revenue*, and a better day is hoped for some time in the future, when the latter shall in some way be increased. Either this, or the committee fears to increase the revenues by adequate taxation; fears to go before the people with a budget which promises to meet all demands on the treasury for the year ensuing, because it might appear too large and therefore extravagant. This is all wrong, and the committee charged with the finances of the city ought to fearlessly and wholly do their duty by levying all the tax absolutely required.

It is no evidence of any desire for economy, this shirking of a plain duty to provide sufficient revenue to meet all demands on the city. These demands must be met sometime or other; they have been authorized by acts of Council, and whether proper and justifiable or otherwise makes no possible difference, they must be paid by taxation. It will not serve the purpose by borrowing from one pocket to pay the matured debts held in the other, as this only postpones final payment, and argues an unsafe condition of money matters. Let the Finance Committee face the emergency and meet all the claims against the city as fast as due. To permit this to be done, if further legislation is needed, let it be had at once.

USURY AGAIN.

We have received several communications from esteemed friends, taking opposite sides from us on the question of repealing the laws punishing usury and limiting the interest rate. This is right, and we are pleased to know that the subject elicits attention from those interested. We only wish our correspondents had read carefully what we have written on the subject, and applied their arguments a little closer to the text. Some of them jump at [illegible] GAZETTE *favors and urges a higher rate of interest* than that authorized by the present laws, and would throw down all barriers to a legal licit fixing the rate to be collected on liens, disputed accounts, judgments of courts, and other unsettled claims. Nothing could be further from the truth than this; the GAZETTE has favored nothing of the sort, and we challenge any of our readers to point to a word of ours tending in that direction. To be plain, we shall repeat, first, that *we favor the lowest possible interest rate*, and believe that the lower the rate the faster our industries will prosper; second, we utterly *oppose any movement that would tend toward removing the limit placed now at six per cent.* on all unsettled or disputed claims, on court judgments, liens of every character, unpaid mortgages, and every other claim upon which a special mutual agreement does not exist in regard to the rate of interest to be charged and paid. We hope we are sufficiently explicit to prevent the possibility of a further misconception of our views in regard to these questions. Yea, we will go farther than this; we will promise to favor with all our might any law that will limit the value of money and furnish it to borrowers at a fair rate of interest, if any one will convince us that such a law will have any practical force.

Our correspondents, in some cases, speak of "Shylocks," and "heartless money lenders," as though it was not every man's right to obtain for his money, the same as for his sheep, butter, eggs, land, live stock, iron, oil, etc., its full value in the markets, or what it will bring. This is ridiculous, and absurd. Is there one of these men who would refuse to take eight per cent., or ten per cent. even, for his money, from a sound borrower, who was willing to pay so much, and thought it worth thus much to him, simply because the present laws call it usury? Is such the custom; was it ever heard of, even? Then if not, if the usury laws forbidding the asking or taking over six per cent. accomplish nothing, in the way of providing cheap money, what are they for?

It is sheer nonsense to talk about "protecting poor men" with laws which are perfectly inoperative. The only possible "protection" the usury laws afford lies in the opportunity they give the borrower to inform on the lender, and make him disgorge the amount of interest which has been mutually agreed upon by borrower and lender. Is this ever done now-a-days? Do any of our readers know of an individual who would be willing to go into court and swear that such and such banks had collected from him over six per cent. on his note, after he had agreed to pay the amount complained of in order to get the money which he needed? If there are no such persons, then is the law punishing usury of no account, and it ought to be abolished. Does any one want to obtain possession of other people's money at a less rate than their neighbor is quite willing to pay? If so, he will favor the law prohibiting the taking of any amount over that fixed by law. If this is good logic in money matters, why not restrict by law the value of sheep, of iron, of glass, of lumber and of eggs? Does any one suppose that the law limiting the value of money in open market, will have greater effect than one fixing the maximum value of a hundred pounds of pork, or a dozen of eggs, or a pound of butter? We have bought the latter at six and a quarter cents a pound, and have also paid fifty cents for the same quantity; we have bought a suit of clothes at fifteen dollars and subsequently paid for another suit, similar in quality and style, fifty dollars; and yet we did not imagine we were dealing with "heartless Shylocks." These persons from whom we purchased were only asking what others would pay for the articles; and, therefore, the amount they were entitled to.

But suppose we had been lending capital to the merchant at six per cent. when he sold us the suit of clothes at fifteen dollars, and after he had raised the price to fifty, we had attempted to raise the rate to eight or ten per cent., would we, therefore, have necessarily been a Shylock?

Take another illustration. Suppose the Government wanted money, and levied a forced loan on the people of the State, giving bonds therefor. The legal rate in this State being six per cent., Pennsylvania's quota of bonds would bear that rate of interest; Illinois, allowing ten per cent., would, of course, demand ten per cent., and would get it. It would be usury to ask more.

One of our correspondents says gold is not always coin, and therefore not money, and when government makes coin it also regulates its value. That is all true; the value of the *coin* is regulated; but government cannot arbitrarily fix the value of *gold*. It might just as well attempt to fix the maximum interest rate as to stay the rise in gold when markets of the world demand that article.

One other objection that is urged, we shall notice before we close this article. It is held that the repeal of the usury laws will enable capitalists to combine and extort an extravagant and ruinous rate of interest. This is possible, and will have its true remedy; but is there anything in the present practice to prevent such a combination of interest? Is it not common in most branches of trade to agree on prices? Do not almost all leading industries combine to regulate values? Why should the latitude taken by all classes be denied to the money lenders? If one is right, how can the other be wrong? If one class combine to regulate their prices, why should they complain that others do so? For our part, we utterly condemn the system, and as we remarked before, its remedy is at hand. The law condemns combinations to affect prices, and sometimes punishes them, too. It is applicable to money lenders quite as much as to other classes of society.

We close as we began, by affirming our wish for a low interest rate; but as experience has shown all laws designed for that purpose wholly inoperative, we favor their repeal, allowing borrower and lender to make their own bargains. It is hardly necessary to add that this repeal will not affect any cases where the bargain or contract to pay interest has not been a mutual one between the only parties interested. All disputed and unadjusted claims, all overdue accounts, notes, mortgages and other indebtedness, including liens and judgments of every kind, will draw but six per cent., as heretofore. The only effect of the change, as we understand it, will be to allow full liberty for parties to pay and receive such rates of interest as they shall mutually agree upon.

We have thus been compelled to go over the entire ground once again in order to more clearly, if possible, state the opinions of the GAZETTE on this subject. We hope they are now understood, and if wrong in any way, we trust the errors will be pointed out. But we also trust that in future discussions of the subject, the real question will not be lost sight of, and that we shall not again be charged with wishing for a higher rate of interest. We want that rate *lower* if possible; but whether that wish is gratified or not will depend upon the state of the money markets in the future, as in the past, and not upon arbitrary and powerless acts of the General Assembly.

STATE NEWS.

SNEAK thieves are devastating Altoona pantries.

LOCAL option clubs are forming in all parts of the State.

EBENSBURG firemen are about to organize a public library.

So far as heard from Huntingdon county's heaviest hog weighs 602 pounds.

MILLIONS of brick are to be manufactured in Huntingdon county the coming season.

JOHNSTOWN brewers, in arguing against the repeal of the license law, quote Scripture.

THE Empire firemen of Altoona realized $1,000, clear of expenses, by their recent fair.

ORE in large quantities is being found on the old Poor House farm in Bedford county.

FIVE bridges were swept away in Hopewell township, Bedford county, by the recent ice-freshet.

A NEW Methodist church, located at Wilmore, Cambria county, will be dedicated on the 16th inst.

THE Hon. J. Medsger, of Tyrone, has been appointed pastor of the congregation of the United Brethren Church in Greensburg.

THE PEOPLE of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.

THE winter term of Waynsburg College will close on Wednesday evening, March 6th, with the annual contest between the Union and the Philo Societies.

EBENSBURG has a scarlet fever and diptheria scare. Parents in whose families either of these dangerous diseases have appeared, are prohibited from sending any of their children to school until a physician certifies that all danger of contagion is past.

SOME infamous scoundrel recently entered the Johnstown Episcopal Church, and, going into the vestry room, piled a bushel or so of coal, saturated with benzine, on the floor. The pile was fired, but most fortunately died out after the benzine had been burned.

A STATE exchange notices a death caused by the accidental falling of a brick upon the head of a man, who was passing under a scaffolding, while a building was being erected. An inquest was held and the coroner brought in a verdict as follows: "Death caused by softening of the brain in consequence of the accidental falling of a brick upon the man's head."

A READING clergyman made use of the following strong language in the advocacy of temperance on the occasion of a recent speech in favor of local option. He said: "Give us the money that has been spent in drink, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth, a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE farmers are domesticating prairie chickens in Ohio.

VERMONT has 100,000 cows which yield an income of $6,000,000 annually.

FIRST-CLASS "preaching" in New York city nets the pastors, on an average, ten thousand dollars yearly.

INDIANA County Commissioners refuse a license to saloon keepers who advertise their applications in Sunday papers.

A BEAUTIFUL prairie mirage recently occurred near Webster City, Iowa. Objects thirty miles away were distinctly seen.

THE heart of a murdered woman was exhibited to the jury in St. Louis, on a recent trial, to show how the dagger of the husband had pierced it.

THE trial of Evans, the wretch whose atrocious murder of his neice caused a sensation of horror through the land, commenced at Exeter, N. H., on Monday.

A SEVEN-FOOT kangaroo in Australia had a battle with three men, three horses, and four dogs, and whipped them all. The men, angered at his looks of triumph, returned to the battle, but were again beaten and severely lacerated.

AN economical gentleman has had the grate in his sitting room furnished with a fire-board on which a celebrated artist has painted with admirable skill a blazing fire, which warms with the look of it, and does not require to be replenished.

TO Father Taylor is attributed the saying that Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to a pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and just measure. Rather a crude way of expressing it, but it certainly covers the ground.

ONE of the foundries at Peekskill, New York, has a salamandar, as it is termed—a furnace in which the molten ore has been permitted to grow cold, and it is estimated that it will cost $50,000 to remedy the evil and put the furnace in working order again.

THE evidence at the inquiry respecting the death of Harriet Buswell, the unfortunate woman whose murder has created such a sensation in England, elicited the fact that whisky sold at the London Alhambra is charged at the rate of twelve shillings per bottle.

THE moral which Mr. George William Curtis draws from Credit Mobilier is, that Congress had better go a little slow for a while in the matter of land grants, and fight shy of all such "big things" as James River and Kanawha. Mr. Curtis' head is very level.

THE Cedar Rapids *Times* says it falls to see anything more sinful in burning corn, which only requires three to four months to grow to perfection and which can be produced on the same soil year after year, than to burn a tree which it has taken scores of years to grow.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* relates that numbers of persons in that city, suffering from bronchial affections, congregate around the gas works to inhale the vapor which arises during the manufacture of gas. Cases of whooping cough are said to be speedily cured by this means.

THE example of the wondrous wise gentleman who scratched his eyes in by means of a bramble bush has been rivalled by Mr. Charles Thurlow, who, being unable to see, started to go to sea from Boston, and got himself hooked into the hold, since when he can behold things clearly.

A SWEDE stranger took the small-pox at New Salem, Illinois, and the neighbors paid O'Neill $5 a day to nurse him. When the Swede recovered O'Neill was taken down with the same disease, and the Swede nursed him through, and then brought in a bill of $5 per day for his trouble. Virtue is its own reward.

A LUNATIC named Keuna has been burned to death in Limerick Lunatic Assylum. Improvements were going on in the Turkish baths, and the deceased entered the furnace room alone. His under garments caught fire, and before the stoker or masons arrived to rescue him he was dangerously burned, and died in great agony.

THE Bombay *Gazette* states that a very great man, Jeevanlanjee, the head of the Hindoo Maharajas, recently married a young woman of the Telangi Brahmin caste, and it is now stated that the Maharaj and his new wife are unacquainted with one another's language, and consequently they cannot express their views to one another.

THERE is a lady now living near Nincastle, Campbell county, Tenn., who gave birth to five children in one year. The lady's name is Mrs. Thomas McLain, and the occurrence took place either in the year 1865 or 1866. She gave birth to three children probably about the first of January, and two more the following December. Her husband died about a year or so ago, and she is now a widow without any means.

THE *Dartmouth*, having copied in a recent number the slightly-worn recipe for "South Hadley Cake," one of the editors of the Mount Holyoke Magazine returns the following requisite for a Dartmouth student: "One barrel of impudence, one bag of ignorance, one teacupful of originality, and two pounds of conceit; drawn it in broadcloth; let it stand in the shade of a popular hotel, and behold the man!

INSTEAD of inviting their lady friends to go "coasting" in Canada, the young men ask the girls to go "tobogganing." The tobaggan, in its highest development, is six or seven feet long and twenty inches wide. It is made of light, tough wood, perhaps three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and is furnished with cushions, while paint, gilding, a lamp or a string of bells are added, according to the owner's taste. In this kind of sleigh young gentlemen and young ladies go coasting down the steep hill-sides.

IN Egypt, at a wedding, the guests are not expected to donate dollar store jewelry and silverware to the happy couple. On the contrary, at the signing of the marriage contract of the Prince in Cairo, recently, each foreign consul present was donated a cashmere shawl and a dromedary, the former to conceal the humps on the ladies' backs, and the latter to enable either the male or female guests to get up and hump when they so desired.

THE entire cost of the Union Pacific railroad was $114,258,535, of which subscribers paid $36,763,300, leaving $77,496,235. Nearly to this entire amount the Company is indebted, notwithstanding the vast amounts of land bestowed by the Government, and gross receipts by the Road of nearly eight millions last year. Of the indebtedness of the Company, which is $75,894,512, $27,236,512 is a United States loan, and $27,237,000 first mortgage bonds.

A LITTLE girl, named Margaret Kahler, was burned to death in Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, from her clothes catching fire. The mother left the house upon an errand, leaving her in charge of an infant which lay in a cradle. When the woman returned a few minutes later, she found the room filled with smoke, and to her horror beheld the form of the child completely enveloped in flames. She threw a pail of water over her, and extinguished the fire, but she died almost immediately.

THE native Christian community in India alone was in 1860, 91,092; in 1861, 138,721; and in 1871, 224,161 persons, showing an increase in the last ten years of 85,430. This is at the rate of sixty-one per cent.; while at the rate of increase between 1850 and 1861 was only fifty-three per cent. The number of communicants has more than doubled, there having been in 1861, 24,076; while in 1871 there were 52,813. Three-fourths of the increase of converts came from the aboriginal and inferior tribes, while perhaps not more than 20,000 converts were from Hindoos proper. Christians in Bengal have multiplied more than one hundred per cent., there having been in 1861, 20,118, and in 1871, 46,968. This is principally owing to the progress made by the mission in Chota Nagpore, which ten years ago had 2,631 native members, but now has more than 10,000. The two small provinces of Tinnevelly and Travancore contain 90,963 Christians.

AN explosion of a boiler of a locomotive on a South Carolina railroad a few days ago, shows the power of steam. One of the large driving wheels was torn from the axle and buried deep in the embankment on the left. One of the heavy driving shafts was hurled over the embankment of the cut, and in its career struck the top of a telegraph pole, which it snapped off like a piece of glass. Some of the engine was thrown for above the cut and fell three hundred yards to the left. The bell started with similar velocity, and crushed in the gable end of a negro preacher's house about the same distance to the right. The rest of the engine, except the flues, was blown to fragments. The concussion was so great that the tumblers and bottles were thrown from the shelves and counter of a bar-room in Lewisville, nearly half a mile distant, and the detonation is said to have been distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. M. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

THE widow of the late N. P. Willis is residing at Rome.

A STUDENT at Princeton College is the son of a Japanese priest.

THE widow of the late Secretary Stanton is reported to be rapidly failing in health.

AT Knoxville, Tennessee, recently, a Mr. Atkins was married to a Miss Atkins by the Rev. John Atkins.

MR. BARNUM is said to be engaged in the hopeless task of seeking 500 totally abstinent assistants in Boston.

THE late Wm. Cassidy, of the Albany *Argus*, a short time before his death, settled $100,000 upon his wife.

MRS. THOMAS MCLAIN, living near Fincastle, Campbell county, Tennessee, gave birth within a year to five children, three in January and two more in December.

MR. W. J. HOHN, an eminent Sheffield merchant, recently deceased, has bequeathed £17,500 to various charitable institutions in Sheffield and London. He was a cornucopiæ of the right sort.

REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD'S three years' engagement at New Haven is to be supplemented by another year of labor in that beautiful city, the society having unanimously requested her to remain as pastor.

MR. GEORGE LE BARBE, of Pennsylvania, is held up by the New York *Herald* as the oldest man in America. His years number 115, he was too old for the war of 1812, and he shook hands with Washington. In addition to this, he has habitually used whisky and tobacco for a century.

AS JOHN SMITH stood up to be married in Webster City, Iowa, the other day, he refused to have the ceremony performed unless the sister of his intended wife would also then and there wed Peter Brown, who was present. Although she had never seen Peter before she blushed and consented. Peter was at the bottom of the plot.

THE original Ravel family—Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Francois and Angeline—are all alive and in the enjoyment of excellent health, although the youngest of them is over sixty, and the oldest, Gabriel, has reached the ripe old age of seventy-two years. They have retired from the stage with a liberal fortune as the result of their amusing labors.

THE St. Petersburg *Globe* says: "Those who believe that the Marchioness de Caux (Adelina Patti) is wealthy, are greatly mistaken. Nearly her whole fortune has been swallowed up by the creditors of her husband, who, when he married the lady, represented himself as a very wealthy man, but who afterward turned out to be little better than a beggar."

THE National Theatre in Washington has been burned three times. The managers of the first National were Messrs. Maywood, Pratt, and Rowbotham, and their stock company included Messrs. Cline, Rodgers, Dwight, Peter Richings, Thomas Ward, Mrs. Knight, and others. Charles Burke used to be a great favorite at the National—a man of rare and delicate genius.

OHIO ITEMS.

EDWARD ROBBINS was killed by the cars near Tiffin, Ohio, Monday night.

TWO sons of Samuel Bishop were drowned near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Monday, while attempting to cross a creek.

G. K. TIDBALL, was arrested in Washington, yesterday, on the charge of robbing the Adams Express office at Alliance, Ohio.

THE editor of the Knoxville *Press* has unpleasant feelings toward the *Chronicle* man, and, as a result, one goes armed with a stone in a stocking; and the other carries a cheese-knife down his neck.

DENNIS O'SHUNNESSY advertises as follows in the Columbus *Republican*: "I hereby give notice that my wife Bridget has left my bed and board, and that I will not pay her debts, as we are not married."

FORTUNE plays strange freaks. A Toledo editor went through the war without a scratch, but stuck the shears in his eye the other day. Wickedness brings its own retribution. He probably never stole anything while in the army.

IN the office of the Noble county *Republican*, an old war relic, in the shape of a shell, exploded last week on becoming heated from a red hot stove which it was near. The building was somewhat disturbed, but fortunately no person was injured.

THE pork packers of Cincinnati propose to have painted on three canvasses for the Vienna Exposition a complete illustration of the method of killing hogs and preparing them for market, from the time that they are drawn into the pens, until in neatly trimmed hams and pickled sides they are sent to market.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial as a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back, sciatica, or pains in the hips and groins, rheumatism or pains in the joints, in all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs, These can be fearlessly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

☞Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.

On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we shall offer the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. dc27:f19

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

NEW PRINTS
At 6½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

NEW TOWELINGS.
At 8½c, Toweling—wide—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.
At 8½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18½c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.

NEW MUSLINS.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin, 4-4, extra bargain.

New Table Linens, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.

Good bargains at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambries.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices. Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY
New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in
Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

DRY GOODS.

NEW
AND
DESIRABLE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
New Plaids, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans,
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles.

Ladies' Muslin
UNDERWEAR,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.

NEW LACES,
Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Cluney Laces, Thread Laces, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, beautiful patterns.

AT 50 CENTS,
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.

Gro Grain Ribbons in new colors.
New Silk Fichus.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Aprons.

Popular Prices, Good Bargains, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.
Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS.
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished
Bleached Muslin
Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

S

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

The last opportunity for holders of

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

To get Government 5 per cents. in exchange.

We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

D. R. DAVIDSON	W. H. BROWN.
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JOHN P. SCOTT.	J. S. REYMER.
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Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se13

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jn29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

Our local money market, we are glad to note, continues to show some signs of returning ease and while rates have not declined a great deal, yet there is a greater demand for first class paper, and it can be more readily placed at the ruling rates. The money market ought to ease up a great deal more to enable our manufacturers to carry on and extend their business as they ought. The country can only remain prosperous by having money easy, so that there will be an incentive to surplus capital to seek investment in new manufacturing enterprises.

A call has, we understand, being circulated for signatures, calling a meeting of banks and bankers on Saturday morning next, to reorgalze the old Pittsburgh Stock and Exchange Board. Such an organization, if rightly conducted, can be made of great advantage to our banking interests.

For the past two months the Government debt has increased about a million a month. The Philadelphia Ledger commenting on this fact says:

The reasons rendered for this marked change of millions of monthly reductions to the heavy change the other way are not entirely satisfactory. The 1st of January is a statement of the receipts of 1872-3, and was held to be a nominal rather than a real addition, as the large amount of $150,000,000 was not yet fully collected, but not covered into the Treasury. The statement for the 1st of February also exhibits an increase of the debt. This time the unwelcome balance of $866,243 on the wrong side is charged to disbursements on account of Pacific Railroad bond interest and for the Washington public works. It seems as though such ordinary payments on the Treasury ought to have been anticipated; but the result only shows that it is not safe to make predictions, even by a Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the financial income and outgoes of the Government. The net debt now stands at $2,-184,826,361.

We think our Government is pursuing an unwise course in endeavoring to reduce our national debt by the collection of large revenues. These heavy taxes are a drag upon manufacturers and upon every branch of business. This generation has been called upon to pay enough blood and treasure for the preservation of the nation; let now future generations help bear part of this burden, and let onerous taxes be removed so that a new impetus can be given to every branch of business.

In the New York stock market the bulls are still in the ascendant, every stock except Erie and Pacific Mail closing at advanced figures. These present high prices cannot last long, and they will soon decline as rapidly as they have advanced. Parties speculating in these stocks on margins are apt to be badly caught, but the margin business ought to be avoided as too dangerous for the outside public. The only safe way to speculate in New York stocks is by buying puts and calls, a plan, however, but little understood—though having many advantages.

As indicative of the success of the new United States 5 per cent. loan of $300,000,000, it is called from London that dealings are going on at the Stock Exchange there in the chances of allotment at 1¼ per cent. premium. This is before the subscription books are opened, and is an indication that the loan will find great favor in Europe. The ability, in a year or two, to negotiate a four per cent. loan is not improbable. The moral effect of a premium of ¼ per cent. in London, in advance of the opening of subscriptions, has had a depressing effect on gold in the home market

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	113¾	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.		117¾
" —coupons.	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862 . . .	114¼	114¼
5-20—1864. . .	114¼	114¾
" 1865 . . .	114¾	115¾
" 1865 new. . .	114¼	114¾
" 1867. . .	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.		116¾
10-40s. . .	111	111¼
10-40s—coupons.		114¾
Currency 6's. . .	115¾	115½
New 5 per cents . .	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central. .	105¾	105¾
Erie. . . .	67¾	68¾
Iron Mountain . .		92
R. H. & E. . .	93	88
C. C. & I. C. . .	69¾	69¾
Ft. Pau . . .	52	50¾
Do. preferred. . .	73½	73¾
Michigan Southern. .	95¼	94¾
Do. Central . .	120¼	120¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	91	91
Rock Island. . . .	113¾	113¾
North Western, Common.		85
Do. preferred . .	92	92
Pacific Mail. . .	72¾	71¾
Atlantic Mail. . .		61
Western Union Telegraph.	89¼	90¼
Ohio & Mississippi. .	48¼	48¾
Union Pacific. . .	91	90¾
Toledo & Wabash. .	72¾	72¾
Fort Wayne. . .	97¾	98¾
Adams Express. . .		68¾
American Express. . .	63	63
United States Express. .	74¼	74¼
Harlem. . . .	118¾	118¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

It is thought now that the "back bone" of the winter has been broken, that the cold freezing weather is about over, and strong hopes are entertained of an early and material improvement in general business; furthermore, money is reported as working easier, and in addition, navigation, it is confidently expected, will be fully resumed within the next 48 hours, and it is not likely that it will be suspended again this winter. The indications, therefore, are favorable for an early improvement in trade, and that there is plenty of room for improvement will not, we presume, be disputed.

APPLES—There is rather more inquiry, but there is no change to note in prices; $1.75@2.50 per bbl. according to quality, now that the weather has moderated, increased receipts may be looked for.

BUTTER—59 to 60c per gall.

BREESWAX—Sales at 25@26c per lb.

BUTTER—Continues to come in pretty freely and there is a good supply, especially of the commoner grades, while the inquiry is mainly for the best; prices, however, are without quotable change. Prices in choice roll, 22@25c; low grades are quite up to 20, but there are few sales above 28 cents.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull, but unchanged; $4@5.50 per bbl.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is it still quoted at 16¼@17 by the cask, and 2 and 3c more for small lots.

CHEESE—The market is still quoted steady for standard brands of Goshen, September cure, and prices are still nominally 12@13c. There is not much inquiry for common stock.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 2 dozen, and $4 per box for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED BUCKWHEAT—Is quoted at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¾ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no quotable improvement in the demand as the state of the market continues dull as ever, though prices are without quotable change. Peaches, halves, 7@8; quarters, 4 to 6c; Blackberries, 10 to 12.

EGGS—The market continues oflish, notwithstanding there is a material increase in the receipts, and buyers generally are buying very sparingly, even at the decline—with a few days more like yesterday and the day preceding, we should not be surprised to see prices drop 10@15c per dozen. We now quote at 26@28 for fresh, and 28 to 30 for limed, according to quality.

FLOUR—As there is no change to report, the market is scarcely as strong, and there is not so much inquiry, but as yet there is no quotable change in prices. Liverpool continues quiet, while New York, on Tuesday, was reported in buyers favor. We continue former quotations; $6.50@7 for fair to choice, and $7@7.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.25.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain of all kinds continue light, navigation having been resumed, we may look for increased arrivals within the next few days. The best continues to command a slight premium, while all that offers at former quotations, $1.30 to $1.35 for fair to prime red. We notice that the Chicago market, on Monday, was higher for choice white, and shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1.70; amber Michigan $1.78¾; No 1 red $1.81¾; No 2 do $1.70¾. Corn dull and prices have declined; high noted spot 38¾c; seller May 43¾c; low mixed 35c; yellow 39c. Oats dull and prices shade lower; No 2 34½c. Clover seed $5.50. Dressed hogs $6.10@6.30.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and nominal; demand good at full prices and no. 2 red winter, $1.76; amber, $1.78; No 2 do, $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Refined petroleum firm and steadier, at 17½c for car lots and 18¼c for trade lots.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 13¼c. Flour, grain and corn meal: demand good at full prices and unchanged. Provisions steady. Bulk meats: shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7½c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Hogs $3,75@4,75.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 5.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 1 do lumber, Hamilton & Co; 1 do hay, I Hippley; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, M Seel & Son; 1 do wheat, Pengrity, Q & Co; 1 do mdse, Adams & K; 1 do feed, J Durst; 1 do staves, J H Lutz; 1 do wood, Douglas & H; 31 bis apples, F Dorea; 21 do do, Scott & Co; 1 do butter, J Herbert; 250 pigs lead, Armstrong & F; 8 sks d apples, R Carson; 11 bbls lime, W H Walker; 2 do do, 42 hides; Lappe & H, 80 bdls do, A & J Groetzinger; 18 sks f seed, Thompson & L.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—25 bbls flour, 110 sks do, Stewart C & Co; 15 bbls do, 50 sks do, 182 do bran, R H Conway; 24 cads tobacco, 10 do, Knox & C; 9 pkgs W & C do; 4 cs & iron, Duncan & T; 30 t kegs, W & D Rinehart; 53 tres hams, F Seliers; 5 kgs butter, 2 do lard, Voigt M & Co; 13 cs do, Stewart C & Co; 1 do, R H Read, Jr; 2 pcs castings, S M Kier; 10 bgs bw flour, J J Renshaw; lot staves and heading, Jones & L; 2 cars fish; 10 bbls do, Marshall K & Co; 35 bbls apples, C A Fisher; 4 do whisky, M McCullough & C; 11 sks oats, S H Boyd & Son; 1 pkg mdse, 8 do rye, W H Nantker; 208 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 80 do shovels, Myers & A.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cars corn, W H Graff & Co; 2 do do, Scott & G; 1 do, Jno Rose; 2 do do, R Dicky & Co; 1 do do, W J Meek; 1 do hay, Kelly & R; 1 do do, W Floyd & Co; 1 do wheat, J W Baumgardner; 11 bbls molasses, Haworth & D; 1 do do, J W Dixon & Co; 4 bbls

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Special Senatorial Investigating Committee Appointed—The Finance Bill Laid on the Table in the Senate—A Bill for the Construction of a Bridge at Memphis—Amendments to the Internal Revenue Law—The Pension and Postoffice Appropriation Bills Considered.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. CONKLING, for greater security of the mail service; to increase the salaries of United States District Judges in New York; for and against the repeal of the bankrupt law; removal of the tax on National banks.

By Mr. VICKERS, a remonstrance against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

By Mr. WRIGHT, from business men of St. Louis for such repeal.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota.

REFUNDING MONEY TO STATES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to refund two per cent. to ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a minority report, which was ordered printed with the report of the majority.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July, 1866.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Mr. RICE offered the following resolution, and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing legal State Government in Arkansas, and how and by whom it is constituted.

Mr. PRATT (Conn.) objected, because, he said, reflection had satisfied him that the Senate had exceeded its power in attempting to carry out a similar resolution adopted in regard to Louisiana. The resolution was laid over.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. WISDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted and explained the conference report, which was concurred in.

PENSION TO MRS. WOOD.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to take up the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Wood, daughter of President Taylor.

Mr. PRATT moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Pensions, which was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Me.), the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the United States and Mexican Claims Commission was defunct, and moved to strike out the appropriation for it, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

AMERICAN BUILT IRON STEAMSHIPS.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking for the establishment of ocean mail steamship service in American built iron steamships with England.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported amendments to the internal revenue law, as follows: The first section restored the provision of the law of 1862, allowing producers of tobacco to sell at the place of production to consumers to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. The second section proposed to increase the fractional parts of barrels required to be stamped by including thirds of barrels. The third section proposed to provide that a man who made wine from grapes raised by himself might sell at the place of production without paying the twenty-five dollars special tax now required. The bill was passed.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, proceeded to make a report on the pension bill, but before doing so, commented unfavorably on the action of the House yesterday passing a bill making the pension of a widow, Mrs. Wood, date back to the date of her husband's death. The rule was that a pension should take effect from the passage of the bill, and there was no propriety in making distinctions between the widows of general officers and the widows of private soldiers.

Mr. BLAINE, Speaker, who yesterday left the chair and introduced and advocated the bill referred to, again took the floor and defended the propriety of that measure, remarking that it was the only instance of a person of the lineage of General Taylor receiving any benefit from the Government of the United States.

Mr. SPEER, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing the provision of the act of the 4th of July, 1864, which prohibits the allowance of pension claims unless within five years from the date of being filed, and which has been barred to be granted and allowed within two years from the passage of this act, upon satisfactory parole evidence.

After discussion the bill was passed. A large number of pension bills were passed.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT MEMPHIS.

Mr. PACKER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tennessee. In reply to questions by Mr. FINKELNBURG, he stated that the main span of the bridge was to be 400 feet in the clear, and that the bridge might be built with a draw.

Mr. FINKELNBURG opposed the bill, remarking that all were agreed that a bridge with a draw should be built on the Mississippi below St. Louis. Such bridges had already done damage enough above that city. No such detriment to commerce should be permitted below that point, and it was questionable whether any bridge should be permitted between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis had yesterday in order to consider that subject, and he expected to hear from that meeting to-morrow. He hoped that the bill would either be recommitted or referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COX gave notice that he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. POTTER asked Mr. PACKER whether the bill had been recommended by the engineer officers of the Government.

Mr. PACKER replied that it had not, but that the interests of the Government were entirely guarded by making the matter subject to the judgment of the Secretary of War.

Mr. POTTER cautioned the House against repeating the blunder it had committed some time ago in authorizing a bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, which had subsequently to be changed at great expense for which the Government was now held responsible. He was satisfied that no bridge should ever be permitted by Congress across any of the great rivers of the country without the most careful deliberation and full examination and report of some officers of the Government not connected with private interests.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over without action till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HARDCASH in the chair, on the

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill as reported on January 15th, appropriates $52,083,767, of which all but $8,830,602 is to come from revenues of the department, but

Mr. PALMER, who has charge of the bill, remarked that since the abolition of the franking privilege the Postmaster General was willing to have the appropriation reduced by $1,500,000.

Mr. COTTON offered an amendment increasing the item for letter carriers from $1,600,600 to $1,750,000, and allowing their employment in places with a population of 20,000 inhabitants within postoffice delivery.

After a long discussion, involving the whole letter carrier system and compensation of letter carriers, which Messrs. COX and S. MYERS endeavored, but failed, to have increased, the amendment offered by Mr. COTTON was agreed to. Without finishing the bill the House adjourned.

Anxious to be Hung.

EXETER, N. H., January 5.—The jury in the Evans case to-day rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the third Tuesday of February, 1874. This morning, during a brief absence of the jail-keepers, Evans attempted to commit suicide by hanging with his suspenders.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain's Jealousy of Russia Contrasted.

The Prussian Army Bill—Earthquake Shocks in the Island of Samos—An Amendment Proposed to the Porto Rico Abolition Bill—Carlist Outrages in Spain—Robert Bowles Acquitted.

SPAIN.

ENGAGEMENT WITH CARLISTS.

MADRID, February 5.—In the engagement with Carlists and a force of Royal troops, at a small place called Aya, in the north, it is officially announced that two hundred Carlists were killed, that 1,100 rifles, including 800 of the Remington pattern, a large quantity of ammunition, stores, and two hundred prisoners were captured. Eighty captured insurgents begged amnesty.

AMENDMENT TO THE ABOLITION BILL.

MADRID, February 5.—At the session of Congress yesterday a Republican deputy proposed an amendment to the Porto Rico abolition bill extending its provisions to the Island of Cuba, and providing that the slaves themselves, and not their masters, should receive indemnity. It is not likely that Congress will consider the amendment.

CARLIST OUTRAGES.

A band of Carlists burned the railway depot in the town of Villa Franca, in the province of Guipuzcoa, yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL OF ROBERT BOWLES.

LONDON, February 5.—In the trial of Robert Bowles, the counsel for the prosecution, in his address, said it was impossible to doubt guilty fore knowledge of the defendant of the manner in which the firm disposed of the bonds of the prosecutor, M. D'Agiout, amounting to $8,800, and also securities worth $21,100 of the widow of Gates and Gardner. But few witnesses were examined, among whom were D'Agiout and Mrs. Gates. After argument, the other members of the firm were responsible for the securities deposited. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

THE COURT TO GO INTO MOURNING.

LONDON, February 5.—The British Court will go into mourning for a short time for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

RUSSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN'S JEALOUSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—The *Official Gazette* of this city, in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia.

The *Gazette* says British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States.

The Russian fleet now in the Baltic will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

FRANCE.

RECOVERY OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, January 5.—Gambetta has recovered from his recent illness.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR IMPRISONED.

The proprietor of the *Corsaire* newspaper has been fined and sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing an Internationalist circular.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The bill for the reorganization of the Prussian army is almost ready to be reported to the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that the term of service shall be twelve years; three of which shall be in active service, four reserves, and five in the landwehr.

CANADA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, February 5.—Judge Caron has accepted the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec. The local Parliament will be convened immediately to enact the necessary legislation for obviating the evils caused by the burning of the court house and records.

GREECE.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS ON THE ISLAND OF SAMOS.

ATHENS, February 4.—The earthquake shocks on the island of Samos, which caused so great destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not yet been ascertained how many persons have perished.

AUSTRALIA.

KIDNAPPERS SEIZED.

MELBOURNE, February 5.—The British sloop of war Basilisk has seized three vessels which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesians to be sold into slavery.

NEW YORK.

Excitement Among the Wall Street Operators.

Objections to the New Charter—Farewell Banquet to Prof. Tyndall—Verdict in the Duryea Murder Case—Funds for an Infant Asylum—Murderers Arraigned—Supplementary Board Adjourned—A Man Eaten by a Starved Dog.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1873.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW CHARTER.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night a letter was received from Mayor Havemeyer, stating that the draft of the charter, which will be reported from the Committee on Cities in the Legislature, will differ materially from the draft as presented by the Republican Committee; that this difference will neutralize the power of the Mayor in local government and opens the door to a new reign of partisan trade jobbery. The Mayor also points out other objections to the charter, which, he says, ought not to pass.

VERDICT IN THE DURYEA MURDER CASE.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Duryea by Simmons, yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased died from stab wounds at the hands of Simmons; but to this they add their belief that the murderous assault was not premeditated; that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened. This is regarded as remarkable. Twelve million dollars are said to be represented in the Simmons family, and the jurors are men whose standing is questionable.

This afternoon the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury presented an indictment for murder in the first degree against Simmons for killing Duryea.

EXCITEMENT AMONG WALL STREET OPERATORS.

A crowd of Wall street operators was in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, and great excitement existed in regard to the alleged corner in Western Union Telegraph stock, for which 94¾ was freely bid. A rumor was afloat and generally credited that Jay Gould is short of stock and has been badly cornered by a combination consisting of Commodore Vanderbilt, Henry A. Smith and Daniel Drew.

A MAN EATEN BY A STARVED DOG.

A few weeks ago Jacob Knoof, proprietor of a liquor saloon in a basement at the corner of Commerce and Imlay streets, Brooklyn, gave up business and rented his saloon. The saloon was locked up and Knoof had not since been seen. This evening the new proprietor went to take possession. Inside was found the dead body of Knoof, and beside it his dog, feeding on one of the legs. The flesh had been eaten from the rest of the body.

FORGED RAILWAY BONDS.

John J. White, cashier of the banking house of J. V. Painter, of Cleveland, made complaint at the Tombs against Wm. Ellis, *alias* Loren White, charging him with swindling the plaintiff out of $18,000 by selling the latter forged Union and Pacific income bonds to that amount. Ellis says it is a case of mistaken identity.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO PROF. TYNDALL.

A grand farewell banquet was last evening given to Prof. Tyndall, which was attended by a brilliant selection of the public men of the city. The chair was occupied by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who delivered the opening speech. Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Draper, Henry Ward Beecher and others made remarks.

SUPPLEMENTARY COURT ADJOURNED.

Judge Sutherland adjourned his supplementary Court of General Sessions to-day, to consider the question raised as to his right to hold court without sufficient public notice being previously given.

THE LATE FRANCIS WARDEN.

The remains of Francis Warden, the representative in Europe of A. T. Stewart & Co., who died recently in Paris, are expected here shortly. Mr. Warden left an estate valued at ten million dollars.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.

Wm. Schaffer, who murdered his wife last night in an assignation house, and then cut his own throat, died this afternoon in Bellevue Hospital.

MURDERERS ARRAIGNED.

Seven prisoners were arraigned to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on a charge of murder. Each pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

FUNDS FOR AN INFANT ASYLUM.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Charity Bank, reports $15,000 netted for the fund for an infant asylum.

OBITUARY.

Alfred A. Gifford, the oldest member of the Stock Exchange, died to-day.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, February 5.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The steamships Calabria, Batavia and Spain have arrived.

CADIZ, February 5.—The steamship Murillo is yet at Cadiz, where she has remained since her first arrival. The British Consul here demanded the issuance of a writ of attachment against her. The Captain of the Murillo and the officers on watch at the time of the disaster to the Northfleet are held as prisoners on a Spanish man of war, pending the investigation. The crew are under guard and are not allowed to go ashore. The Spanish authorities who examined the Murillo declare that she shows no signs of having been in collision, and express it as their belief that she is guiltless.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The steamship Manitoba, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The steamships City of Bristol and Cuba, from Liverpool, have arrived.

HOME NEWS.

City Property Committee.

This evening an important meeting of the Council Committee on City Property, will be held at the city clerk's office, and the attendance of all the members is desired. The matter of the new station house will come before the committee.

Revivals.

We learn from a colored correspondent at Uniontown, that for three months past our old friend Dr. N. H. Williams, a distinguished revivalist among the colored brethren of the Wesleyan colored churches, has been laboring with his usual energy and success in the congregations at Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown, and that he declares his determination, with God's help, to "sweep the mountains," and fill every colored house with converts to the christians faith and hope.

Mercantile Change.

It will be seen by their business card in the GAZETTE, that Messrs. Garber & Williams have purchased the old China Glass and Queensware establishment of Higby, Cust & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. This house has been longer established than any other in the city, and has ever enjoyed a large share of the wholesale and retail trade. We doubt not its customers will find their new firm fully equal and ready to serve them with everything in their line on terms as liberal as their predecessors, and otherwise to give satisfaction to all their customers.

Identified.

Coroner West held an inquest last evening upon the body of the man found floating in the Allegheny river, opposite Manchester. The body was identified as that of John Gresbaner, a shoemaker, who was employed by Joseph Linden, on Grant street. When last seen he was at Albert Scallss' saloon, on Fifth avenue, on New Year's night. He was very much intoxicated and started to go to Allegheny to visit some friends, when, it is supposed he fell through the ice into the river. Deceased was fifty years of age and a native of Germany, and leaves a wife and family in that country. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The City Hall Clock.

Yesterday afternoon the dials for the clock for the City Hall tower arrived, and Mr. James Woodward, who is employed by Messrs. E. Howard & Co., the manufacturers, proceeded to arrange for placing them in the tower. The dials are of glass and seven feet square. It is expected that the clock will be placed in position for running some time next week, and will then be regulated. This will be done by Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, in conjunction with Mr. James Hamler, an electrician from Boston. The clock is the largest size manufactured, and is considered an extra good one.

Art Entertainment.

This evening Prof. R. A. Burke, will give one of his interesting art entertainments in Lafayette Hall, when views in Egypt, Europe and America will be exhibited, the American scenes, embracing views of Chicago after the fire. The views, wherever exhibited, have won universal praise, and the entertainment is at once chaste, instructive, and highly enjoyable. By means of such an entertainment, one can sit in the hall and yet traverse continents, and view all their beauties and marvels.

An elegant picture will be given to every purchaser of a ticket. The tickets are sold at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

A Man of the Olden Time Still Among Us.

An old gentleman named Jacob Snyder, now in his 77th year who lives on Center avenue, paid us a visit yesterday. He informs us that he came to this city in 1806 and has resided here ever since, he remembers when our streets were neither graded or paved, when we had no bridges, when John Scull the founder of the GAZETTE was its editor, and no other paper was printed here, was a schoolmate of the Samples, Baldwins, Mountains, Reuben Miller and others of our men of the past and present. He has been an industrious stone mason, and still inclines to ply his familiar art. Like many others of early times he retains a partiality for the old GAZETTE to certify which and renew his subscription was the object of his welcome visit. We hope he may continue for many more years with his eye undimmed and his natural force unabated.

Taxes on the South Side.

Some of the recently "annexed" on the South Side, have been interested in the figures of taxation since consolidation, and have came to the conclusion that so far as taxes are concerned, they stand about as favorably as before annexation. In Birmingham, for instance, the tax before consolidation was thirty-three mills—eighteen for the regular tax, and fifteen for school purposes. In the Birmingham we now call it thirty eight mills—fifteen of which is for school purposes. The total tax to which they are subjected in Pittsburgh is thirty-six mills, of which eighteen are city tax, five for fire, and thirteen for schools. The tax for schools is certainly an outrage, as the Central Board has not yet fixed the amount; it cannot be higher, and will probably be lower. The figures are interesting to South Siders.

Mr. Colfax.

A prominent gentleman of Allegheny wrote a few days ago to Mr. Colfax, a friendly letter of sympathy and condolence, to which he promptly made answer, not intended for publication, but from which, being permitted to do so, we publish the following extract, concurring with our friend to whom the letter is addressed, in the belief that rather than Oakes Ames, would be a species of incredulity more remarkable and more culpable than that of the doubting St. Thomas:

"Whatever may be testified, or who or how many may swear differently, *I not only never saw the check for* $1,200 *till last Friday, but till that time had never seen any check signed by Mr. Ames, nor have I ever received a dollar from him on any account whatever.*

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

This Evening's Lecture.

Thisevening, at Library Hall, we are to be favored with a lecture by one of America's most cultured speakers. George W. Curtis, although he has never spoken to a Pittsburgh audience, is a name familiar to the many thousands who know the force of his intellect and the culture of his pen through his writings in the different publications of Harpers. But Mr. Curtis has won laurels on the platform equal to those of his pen, and as his visit to Pittsburgh on this occasion is only through the earnest solicitation of personal friends, and he both not as a speaker by true genius, combined with culture, will take advantage of an occasion which may not soon be presented again.

To morrow (Friday) evening Mr. Gough will deliver his lecture on "London." As a speaker no well known and so popular as John B. Gough needs not to be recommended to the Pittsburgh public. Library Hall will be densely packed.

The Pennsylvania Reform School.

On a former occasion we spoke of a new feature in the reformatory system of this noble institution. Rev. R. N. Avery, the superintendent, with the approbation and co-operation of the proper committees of the managers, and for the purpose of mingling with the toils and studies of the inmates useful and amusing pastimes, has gotten up from time to time, evening entertainments, somewhat varied in their character, of which vocal and instrumental music are always a part.

On Tuesday evening, the officers of the school having made preparations for the purpose, exhibited a series of tableaux, representing "Love and Beauty," "Proverb Tableaux," "Statuary, "Guardian Angel;" "Charade Tableaux," three scenes, Statuary, "Decoration Day," Italian Statuary and "Peace." The audience was quite surprised at the artistic excellence of the designs of these tableaux, which, although gotten up by amateurs, were worthy of more experienced and professional artists. In the intervals of the tableaux the choir rendered by the choir of Steckton avenue Lutheran Church, who kindly volunteered for the purpose, and were led in their performances by Mr. Houghwout, of Trinity Church choir. The melodeon was played by Mr. Peter Young, organist of the Lutheran Church. The members of his choir are:

Misses Leopold and Haney, Sopranos; Misses Henrietta and Tillie Jenney, Alto; Messrs. Buhl and Houghwout, Tenor; Messrs. Heizel and Kiefer, Bass.

The music consisted of

Anthem—"Strike the Cymbal"—*Pucetta.*

Anthem—"O Praise ye the Lord"—*Haydn.*

Anthem—"Lord of all Power and Might"—

Duett—"O Could I Teach the Nightingale"—*Keller.*

Duett and Chorus—"Peace Troubled Soul"

Solo and Chorus—"Sweet Genevieve"—*Tucker.*

and some others, not remembered, all of which were rendered in a manner very creditable to the several performers. Thus with tableaux and song the time passed most agreeably to guests, officers and inmates. The lady officers of the school deserve special commendation for their impersonations in the tableaux. All regretted that the time for the train to bring back the visitors from the city obliged the ending of the exhibition. The superintendent addressed a few words of thanks to the guests for their presence and friendly countenance, and one of the managers briefly explained the object of these entertainments to be a part of the reformatory system authorized by the management for beneficent purposes, when the company separated, well pleased with all they had witnessed.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

New Council Chambers for Allegheny—A Plan Suggested.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils will have before them at their next meeting a proposition which has been canvassed among members of Council, with reference to new Council Chambers and a Central Fire Alarm office. The plan suggested embraces a building in the vacant space in the centre of the present Market House. The building to be two stories in hight, with a tower for an alarm bell. The first floor can be used as it now is, for the market people, and the second floor to be made into two large Council Chambers. In order to get a sufficient supply of light to the lower floor the plan makes provision for a space of ten to twenty feet all around the square between the roof of the present building and the new one—this space to be roofed over with a skylight. The committe will have the matter before them for consideration next Monday evening, and it is probable will report at the next meeting of Councils.

Carpenters and Master Builders.

A meeting of Carpenters and Master Builders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be held on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, in Turner's Hall. By order of the Association. 2

MONDAY'S CASUALTY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Experts—Verdict of the Jury.

Though the debris of the great terrible explosion is nearly cleared away, and the excitement attending it nearly subsided, fresh, fatal results are being brought to light. Mrs. Patrick Lahey, the wife of one of the mill employees, died on Tuesday night, it is said, from fright. Mrs. Lahey was confined a day or two previous to the explosion. She occupied a second story room in the company's tenement adjoining the works. When the explosion occurred pieces of the boiler came crushing through the windows in the room where the patient lay, and so frightened her that she ran out of the house and was found lying in the ground some distance from the building. She was carried back to her bed, and continued to sink rapidly until last evening when death came to her relief.

The wife of a laborer at the mill named Mrs. Stone, is now lying in a critical condition from the effects of fright and injuries received. She was on the second floor attending to her household duties, when the largest piece of the boiler carried away a portion of the roof of the house. The flying pieces of iron and timber passed within three feet of her head, causing, it is feared, congestion of the brain. She is under the care of Dr. Riggs, who entertains but little hope of her recovery. The investigation into the cause of the explosion was continued at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, and the following additional testimony taken:

THE U. S. INSPECTOR'S OPINION.

George Atkinson, sworn.—Am United States Inspector of steamboat boilers for the port of Pittsburgh; went yesterday, with several other gentlemen, to the scene of the explosion at the American Iron Works, and examined the wreck; could not find any of the safety valves; took charge of the pieces taken from various parts of the boiler, and tested them by bending, breaking and hammering, cold and hot; found that the iron would break very short off, like a piece of glass, only not so easily. This was true to an extent when it was red hot; my opinion is that the iron was of a very poor quality to be put into steam boilers; I speak of it as I found it; the iron appeared to have had the life taken out of it by overheating when working it up, or subsequently by a fire; inquired for the steam gauges and got one this morning; tested it this morning, (gauge shown); this is the one; found that the indicator indicated the pressure of steam correctly all through until it came to 100 lbs. with the maximum hand, which indicates the utmost pressure of the steam at any time; that yorks stiffly and keeps the indicating hand back from five to seven pounds, all around which is the contact point; it will stand up to two hundred pounds, the limit of my test; the registering hand, which marks wherever the pressure of steam exceeds the pressure for which the gauge is set, was perfectly loose and would not work at all; have no theory regarding this explosion; have no indications whatever of scarcity of water, though I looked carefully into that; there was a tremendous pressure from some cause; at a pressure of one hundred and eighteen pounds of steam, the tensile strain of the iron, per square inch, would be about 50,000, and good iron should stand that with the utmost ease; have no idea that gas can be formed in the boilers; don't believe at all in the gas theory; there are, in theory, other causes than a low water for over pressure of steam for the explosion of boilers, but I am not prepared to repeat or endorse them now; the wreck caused by this explosion was the most complete I ever saw; this defects in the steam gauge don't amount to anything practically; for all essential purposes the guage is as correct as any I ever tested; don't believe that the boilers would have exploded at a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds with plenty of water in the boilers; there seems to have been plenty of water; the fractures produced by the explosion seemed the same as those produced by my tests; think the iron would have stood a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, though it is very brittle; don't know Mr. Shook, the engineer, personally, but have always heard him highly spoken of.

WHAT A MECHANICAL ENGINEER THINKS.

Joseph L. Lowry, sworn.—I am a hydraulic and mechanical engineer; have visited the scene of the explosion; found the wreck as complete as any I ever saw, fragments being thrown to great distances and in all directions; examined all the indications carefully, and was perfectly convinced that there was plenty of water in the boilers; the scale on top of the flues was sound, and the rivets were all tight and sound; which they would not have been if the tops of the flues that could be found; examined pieces from both ends of the flues; some of the tests made by Mr. Atkinson; I'm not an expert judge of iron, but think this was not of the best iron; I know the engineers of these works personally and know no more reliable men; my partner, Mr. Simpson, the foreman of Mr. Brush, is a thoroughly reliable man, and he considered the boilers perfectly good when he put them up; the iron may have been deteriorated from some cause; the explosion is unlike any I ever saw; would not find any of the safety valves; took charge of the pieces taken from various parts of the boiler, and tested them by bending, breaking and hammering, cold and hot; found that the iron would break very short off, like a piece of glass, only not so easily. This was true to an extent when it was red hot; my opinion is that the iron was of a very poor quality to be put into steam boilers; I speak of it as I found it; the iron appeared to have had the life taken out of it by overheating when working it up, or subsequently by a fire; inquired for the steam gauges and got one this morning; tested it this morning, (gauge shown); this is the one; found that the indicator indicated the pressure of steam correctly all through until it came to 100 lbs. with the maximum hand, which indicates the utmost pressure of the steam at any time; that yorks stiffly and keeps the indicating hand back from five to seven pounds, all around which is the contact point; it will stand up to two hundred pounds, the limit of my test; the registering hand, which marks wherever the pressure of steam exceeds the pressure for which the gauge is set, was perfectly loose and would not work at all; have no theory regarding this explosion; have no indications whatever of scarcity of water, though I looked carefully into that; there was a tremendous pressure from some cause; at a pressure of one hundred and eighteen pounds of steam, the tensile strain of the iron, per square inch, would be about 50,000, and good iron should stand that with the utmost ease; have no idea that gas can be formed in the boilers; don't believe at all in the gas theory; there are, in theory, other causes than a low water for over pressure of steam for the explosion of boilers, but I am not prepared to repeat or endorse them now; the wreck caused by this explosion was the most complete I ever saw; this defects in the steam gauge don't amount to anything practically; for all essential purposes the guage is as correct as any I ever tested; don't believe that the boilers would have exploded at a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds with plenty of water in the boilers; there seems to have been plenty of water; the fractures produced by the explosion seemed the same as those produced by my tests; think the iron would have stood a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, though it is very brittle; don't know Mr. Shook, the engineer, personally, but have always heard him highly spoken of.

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THE SHARPSBURG MURDER.

Russell Committed to Jail on Charge of Murder—An Inquest—The Jury Find That Raffis Came to His Death at the Hands of Russell.

Cornelius Raffis, who was stabbed on Saturday night last at Sharpsburg, died from his injuries on Tuesday evening. Francis Russell, who was first arrested on charge of felonious assault and battery in attacking Russell, was released on bail, soon after the death of Raffes, however, a brother of the deceased preferred a charge of murder against Russell, and he was arrested yesterday afternoon and committed to jail.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West visited Sharpsburg, where he empanneled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the remains of Raffis.

Bartley Norton was first sworn and testified that Edward Wieklm and Frank Russel were in Thomas Murphy's bar-room, when some dispute arose between them, and Wieklm wanted Russel to come outside and fight. Russel said he would do so but did not. Murphy told them not to go out if they wanted to fight, but they refused to go and still kept quarrelling. Murphy finally caught hold of Wieklm to take him out when Cornelius Raffis, the deceased, interfered, and said he would take him out himself. Witness did not know whether Raffis took Wieklm out or not, but after he (Wieklm) was outside he called for Russel to come out as he wanted to whip him; Raffis said to Russel that there was no use to fuss with him. At this some words occurred between the two men, which resulted in Raffis giving Russel

A CHALENGE TO FIGHT

which was accepted by Russel. The two then started towards the door, pulling off their coats as they went out. Russel struck at Raffis but missed him, and the latter struck Russel in the face. Murphy then separated them and Raffis was kept inside and Russel was on the outside of the saloon. While here a fight occurred between Russel and Wieklm, but they were separated and Russel started to take Russell home. While on the way the party met Raffis, and, it seems, stopped, when Russell, without saying a word,

STRUCK RAFFIS WITH A KNIFE.

Witness testified to seeing blood on the knife after the blow had been struck. This was between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening the 1st inst. The witness then caught hold of Russell and some assistance took him home. Russell struck at him with the knife and cut his shirt and left blood on it. He did not know the two men who started to take Russel home.

Thomas Murphy, the saloon-keeper, was sworn, and testified in substance the same as Norton. The disturbance originated in a discussion about Raffis discharging Wieklm's brother, in which Russell became interested. Murphy had put Russell out, and Raffis had stayed in the saloon for several minutes, when he started out as he supposed home. He was not out very long when he came back and said he was stabbed, and was bound to die.

F. A. Kline testified that he had taken the *ante mortem* statement of Raffis on the night of February 1st, and that he (Raffis) thought that Russell was the man who stabbed him.

Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, the physician who attended Raffis, testified in regard to the injury, and that death had resulted from inflammation of the lungs caused by the wound. The testimony was corroborated by Dr. R. H. Clark.

THE VERDICT.

After hearing the testimony the jury returned the following verdict: "Cornelius Raffis came to his death, February 4th, 1873, from a stab in the left breast with a knife in the hands of Francis Russel; said wound was inflicted on the night of February 1st, on Main street, Borough of Sharpsburg."

The deceased was thirty-four years of age and a native of Ireland. He was a farmer, and leaves a wife and one child. Francis Russell is also an Irishman, is twenty-five years old, a puddler by occupation, and has a wife, but no children.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Receiving the New Members—A Legal Questi n Raised—One of the Members Elect Refused Admission.

The Guardians of the Poor held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing year. Present: Mess